1 2	3	4
	nutritionally enriched with high protein content	(CPRI), National Centre for Plant Genome Research (NCPGR)
12. Rice	Resistance to lepidopteran pests, bacterial blight and sucking pests, fungal infection, insect resistance, salt tolerance	Directorate of Rice Research (Hyderabad), Osmania University, IARI, MAHYCO, Madurai Kamaraj University, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU)
13. Sorghum	Insect resistance	MAHYCO
14. Tomato	Insect resistance, resistance to fungal infection, viral resistance	MAHYCO, NCPGR

Compensatory Afforestation Fund

1244. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly Rs. 2,000 crores money of Compensatory Afforestation Fund is lying with the States in a bewildering set of accounts since the year 2002;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite several directions from the Supreme Court, his Ministry has not been able to operationalise the system of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority to manage this fund; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and the action proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In compliance of the order dated 05.05.2006 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, an *ad-hoc*

body has been created in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Hon'ble Court has ordered that all the State Governments/Union Territories shall account for and pay the amount collected with effect from 30.10.2002 to the said *ad-hoc* body, which shall ensure that all the funds recovered on behalf of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) and which are presently lying with various officials of the State Governments are transferred to the bank account(s) to be operated by this body. As on 31.07.2006, about Rs. 926 crore has been received by the *ad-hoc* body on behalf on CAMPA from various State/ Union Territory Governments.

Deforestation of Himalayas

1245. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a biodiversity and conservation expert has warned that rapid deforestation in parts of Himalayas could lead to the extinction of hundreds of plants, dozens of birds and animal species;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the forest cover on the Indian side of the mountain range would fall from 84.9 per cent in 2000 to 52.8 per cent by 2100 if nothing is done to reduce unchecked development and land clearing for farming; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the deforestation of Himalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No specific information has come to the notice of the Ministry. In general rapid deforestation causes loss of habitat, which leads to extinction of fauna & flora. Forest Survey of India, an organization under the Ministry of Enviroment & Forests, Government of India carries out the assessment of the forest cover of the country on a biennial basis. FSI has not analysed forest cover in the mountain range of Indian side separately. As per State of Forest Report 2003, the forest cover in the Himalayan States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Prades, Uttaranchal, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh is 131,366 Sq. Km. which is 31.11% of the geographical area of these States.